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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2013-109

Azoxystrobin

(publié aussi en français)

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on safflower to the product label of QUADRIS® Flowable Fungicide, containing technical grade azoxystrobin, is acceptable. The specific use approved in Canada is detailed on the label of QUADRIS® Flowable Fungicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 26153.

The evaluation of this azoxystrobin application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value, and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new use is acceptable.

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for azoxystrobin is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRLs is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for azoxystrobin, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Azoxystrobin

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Azoxystrobin	(α*E*)-methyl 2-[[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)-4-pyrimidinyl]oxy]-α-(methoxymethylene)benzeneacetate, including the isomer (*Z*)-methyl 2-[[6-(2-cyanophenoxy)-4-pyrimidinyl]oxy]-α-(methoxymethylene)benzeneacetate	0.5	Calendula seeds, evening primrose seeds, jojoba seeds, niger seed seeds, safflower seeds, tallowwood seeds, tea oil plant seeds

[1] ppm = parts per million

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRLs proposed for azoxystrobin in Canada are the same as corresponding American tolerances and Codex MRLs.[1] American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by pesticide or commodity.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for azoxystrobin up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed MRLs

Residue data from field trials conducted in Canada were submitted to support the domestic use of QUADRIS® Flowable Fungicide on safflower. Azoxystrobin was applied to safflower, and harvested according to label directions. In addition, a processing study in treated sunflower seeds was reassessed within the context of the current submission to determine the potential for concentration of residues of azoxystrobin into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for azoxystrobin was based upon the submitted field trial data, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs for calendula seeds, evening primrose seeds, jojoba seeds, niger seed seeds, safflower seeds, tallowwood seeds, and tea oil plant seeds.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial Used to Support Maximum Residue Limits

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate (g a.i./ha)	Preharvest Interval (days)	Residues (ppm)	
			Min	Max
Safflower seeds	Foliar/ 275–282	20–21	<0.037	<0.115

Following the review of all available data, an MRL of 0.5 ppm is recommended to cover residues of azoxystrobin in/on calendula seeds, evening primrose seeds, jojoba seeds, niger seed seeds, safflower seeds, tallowwood seeds, and tea oil plant seeds. Residues of azoxystrobin in safflower meal and refined oil will be covered under the proposed MRL for the raw agricultural commodity (RAC). Residues of azoxystrobin in these commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.